

Asiatic species is just becoming established in Roanoke County and seems to be otherwise unknown in the Virginia mountains.

R. ENSLENII Tratt. Shaly roadbank in sterile, acid woods on the south slope of Green Ridge, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles northeast of Hanging Rock, no. 3453 (P); sterile oak-pine woods along Fire-Road 4058, 4 miles northwest of Dixie Caverns, no. 2605 (P).

R. ALLEGHENIENSIS Porter, var. CALYCOSUS Fern. (RHODORA 10: 51. 1908). Roadside, along Bottom Creek, Poor Mountain, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of Airpoint P. O., no. 3856 (A, P).

PRUNUS PENNSYLVANICA L. f. Small tree among low scrub at the open summit of Poor Mountain, altitude 3960 feet, no. 5691* (P). Found here only at the highest altitudes.

CORONILLA VARIA L. A well-established colony along a dirt road, 0.8 miles northeast of Salem P. O., no. 5037 (A, G, P).

Previously reported in Virginia from Russel County by A. B. Massey in *Claytonia* 5: 50. 1939.

(To be continued)

A FURTHER ITEM ON LILIUM MICHIGANENSE.—*Lilium michiganense* Farwell has been so supported and so condemned by various recent authors that I hesitate, without intimate field-knowledge of it, to take sides. However, much of the discussion of it in relation to *L. canadense* L. and *L. superbum* L. has been by botanists with at least only a minimum of field-acquaintance with one or both of those species. I may, therefore, be pardoned if I call attention to some points which have not been emphasized. In Deam's *Flora of Indiana* very valuable notes are given and a real help comes from his item on umbellate and non-umbellate inflorescences. Of course, when the flowers are solitary this character is useless but when there are several flowers it is very real. Taking all the material in the Gray Herbarium and the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club with 3 or more flowers, I get the following score. L. CANADENSE, 1 or more umbels or near-umbels, 49 nos.; flowers scattered, not subumbellate, 2. L. MICHIGANENSE, 1 or more umbels or near-umbels, 40; flowers scattered, not subumbellate, 0. L. SUPERBUM, 1 or more umbels or near-umbels, 26; flowers scattered, not subumbellate, 44. In other words, the tendency to an umbellate inflorescence is stronger in *L. canadense* and *L. michiganense* than in *L. superbum*.

In RHODORA, xliv. 455 (1942) Dr. Wherry (in his key) noted *Lilium canadense* and *L. michiganense* as having "anthesis early aestival", while in *L. superbum* it is "late-aestival". Here is a real point which may well be amplified. Taking, again, all flowering material in the two large herbaria at hand and recording the date of collection of all with expanded flowers I get the following score: *L. CANADENSE* (166 specimens) flowering from mid-June (11th) to early August, with average date July 6; *L. MICHIGANENSE* (43 sheets) flowering from late June (25th) through July, with average date July 6 (the same as *L. canadense*); *L. SUPERBUM* (63 specimens) flowering from mid-July (16th) to early September, with average date August 1. If, as some maintain, the exclusively inland and rather northern *L. michiganense* is identical with the chiefly coastwise and decidedly southern *L. superbum*, is it not remarkable that their periods of anthesis should be so different?

Many morphological characters more or less separating the two latter have repeatedly been pointed out. To these I should add the deeply 3-lobed stigma of *L. superbum* as opposed to the more broadly and shallowly lobed stigma of *L. michiganense* and I can not overlook the fact that the usually longer anthers of the former species are essentially linear, those of the latter species shorter and more oblong. I am, at least from herbarium-material, unable to unite these species.—M. L. FERNALD.

CIRSIUM FLODMANI IN NEW ENGLAND.—In RHODORA, 45 (1943), 356, Professor Fernald reported that the prairie and plain species *Cirsium Flodmani* (Rydb.) Arthur, supposed to reach its eastern limits in Manitoba, Minnesota, and Iowa, is also known from the Temagami Forest Reserve in Ontario and from Essex County, N. Y., and queried whether these were native stations or the results of recent eastward migration.

This species is a segregate from *C. undulatum* (Nutt.) Spreng., under which name a thistle is reported in E. J. Dole's *Flora of Vermont* (1937), 264, from Wells River, Vt. Mr. C. A. Weatherby has kindly called my attention to this citation, and also to the fact that a specimen in the New England Botanical Club Herbarium, collected by me in a dry pasture south of Island Pond,